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lish grammar and especially of English derivatives has received much favorable attention in the survey, and has always been pointed to as one of the outstanding values of the study of Latin. Some over-enthusiasts have even proposed to limit the study of Latin to this undoubtedly valuable end, that is, to objectives 4-6 and 8-11 as outlined in the list referred to above. We have no anxiety on this score. One great and indeed greatest good has already been accomplished by the as yet uncompleted survey, in that we *have* all been set to thinking about objectives and discussing the comparative values of these. If discussion has been intensified even to acrimonious disputation, so much the better, for this is a sign of life and interest far more hopeful and desirable than a lazy indifference to or langorous ignoring of the existence of any objectives at all.

As a result of these discussions, when the survey has been completed and the returns are all in, we do not expect that all teachers will react in the same way and adopt the various objectives in the same order of importance. Doubtless there will be a wide variation in this regard. We are not at all afraid that any objective which experience and reason have already shown to be valuable will be slighted in the future. We hope that some values which have not been sufficiently stressed in the past will be more appreciated in the future; and we *know* (an objective which, while not listed at all, is still perhaps greater than all) that all teachers will be more alive to all approved aims in future, and more enthusiastic and persistent in their pursuit of that which their experience and their awakened intelligence prove to be the best for their own work and for their students.

CLASSICAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PROBLEMS

The American Classical League is a nation-wide organization established in 1917. During these five years it has rendered many valuable services, three of which are of conspicuous importance: the dissemination of classical literature; the establishment of a classical section of the National Education Association, and the promotion of annual classical programs in connection therewith; and the securing of financial backing for a classical survey

under the direction of the League's Advisory Committee of Fifteen and their Committee of Special Investigators.

In addition, the country is organized under great regional classical associations: New England, Atlantic states and Maryland, Middle West and South, and Pacific states. These associations also have rendered great and important services, not the least of which has been the very fact of organization, which has given undoubted dignity and strength to the profession of classical instruction. These organizations have, according to the latest figures (1921-22), about 4000 members. (For exact figures and their distribution, see *Classical Journal*, vol. XVIII. No. 2.)

It is estimated that there are 10,000 classical teachers in the United States. Obviously the great problem of the regional associations is to bring into their membership these six thousand who have not as yet allied themselves with their classical co-workers, and have denied themselves the practical help and inspiration of a journal of their profession.

The second great service of the regional associations has been the publication of a journal in the interest of the classics, the *Classical Weekly*, the organ of the classical Association of the Atlantic States, and the *Classical Journal*, the organ of the other three organizations. The value of these organs is apparent from many angles; but not the least value is the fact that they form almost the only connecting link between the associations and that large majority of their members who, for obvious reasons, can rarely attend the meetings.

The third form of service is the annual meeting, held at varying centers of the associations' territory, with its interesting and stimulating program of papers and discussions, and the no less valuable opportunity of acquaintance and reunion with colleagues, many of whom we meet at no other time. This makes for a conscious solidarity of interest whose value cannot be overestimated. Problems pertinent to this third form of service will be discussed in the January issue of the *Journal*.